sting in a departure, by the naval officer, free consisting in a departure, by the navas officer, are from any wrongful motive, for a rule uncertainly established, and probably, by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood, or entirely unknown. For this error, the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation that we, as as an inferemental State, should expect from Great Britain or from any other friendly nature, in a similar case.

mement has a right to expect the same reparation that we, as as an infecemeion State, should expect from Great States in or from any other friendly nation, in a similar case.

I have not been unaware that in examining this question. I have falled it as an expurent for wast appears to be the Shish side of it agginsts my own county. But I am relieved from all smart as men on that subject. I tall hardly falled into that line of argument when I discovered that I was red by defeating and maintaining, not an exclurely lift discovered that I was red by defeating and maintaining, not an exclurely of State in the Administration of Thomas Jefferson, in instructions given to James Marion, our Millister to England. "W. sever " he says " property found in a neutral ressel is supposed to be liable on any ground to capture and condemnation. Or all the capture and condemnation. Or all the capture is all supposed to be some legislative to the capture and condemnation. Or all the capture is all my behad, and whose the captor timed is liable to decide the first, that a beligerent comman or who is thus restricted, and thus responsible in case of mere property, of trivial amount, a all supermitted, without recurring to any triumal whitever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel, in decide the important quantin of their respective allegiances, and to carry that deciden into examine the crew of a neutral vessel, in decide the important quantin of their respective allegiances, and to carry that deciden in one of mere property, of trivial amount, a all spermitted, without recurring to any triumal whitever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel, in decide the important quantin in the properties, and reverse and forever alandon its essential policy. I must surreder the case i ison, of my cwn Government, I must disnow its ment carrided principles, and reverse and forever alandon its essential policy. I must surreder the case i isoli. It will be seen, therefore, that this Government could not deny the justice of the claim presented to

tions ought to do to us.

The claim of the British Government is not in vie

ions ought to do to us.

The claim of the British Government is not make in a discourteous manner. To is Government, since its first organization, has never used more guarded language in a similar case.

In coming to my conclusion I have not forgotten that if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them. But the effectual check and washing priportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons tremselves, when dispassionately weighted, happily forbid me from adverting to that defen e.

Nor have I been tempted at all by suggestions that cases might be found in his cory where Great Britain refused to yield to other nations, and even no ourselves, claims like that which is now before us. It would tell little for our claims to the character of a just and magnanimous people if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retaliation, as to lift up buried logities from their graves to oppose against what national consistency and the national conscience compel us to regard as a claim intrinsically right.

Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that, by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessedly American, and yet as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both of the nation concerned, a question is finally and rightly satisfactory and forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, for more than half a century aliensted the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations.

The four persons in question are now held in military cussody at Port Warren, in the State of Massachusette. They will be chestfully liberated Your Levelship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them.

our Leedship win please occasion to offer to your receiving them.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your ordship a renewed assurance of my very high con WILLIAM H SEWARD.

LORD LYONS TO ME SEWARD, The Hon, William H. Seward, de., de., de.:

Sig: I have this morning received the note which you did me the honor to address to me yesterday, in snawer to Earl Russell's dispatch of the 30th of November last, relative to the removal of Mr. Macon, Mr. Sl dell, Mr. McFarland and Mr. Exatis from the Br tish mail packet Trent. I will, without any loss of time, forward to Her Majesty's Government a copy of the important communication which you have made to me.

I will also, without delay, do reyard the honor to confer with you personally on the arrangements to delivering the four gentlemen to me, SUDJECT. The Hon, William H. Seward, de., de., de. :

M. THOUVENEL TO M. MERCIER.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, PARS, D.S. 3, 1861. Sir: The arrest of Messieurs Meson and Sidell on board the English packet Trent, by an American cruiser, has produced in France, if not the same emotion as in England, extreme autonishment and sensation. Public sentinent has chosen to throw the responsibility for it exclusively on the commander of the San Jacinto.

It is not jet given to us to know whether this supposition is well founded, and the Government of the Emperor has, therefore, also had to examine the question raised by the taking away of the two passengers from the Trent. The desire to contribute to prevent a conflict, perhaps imminent, be

question raised by the taking away of the two pauseingers from the Trent. The desire to contribute to prevent a conflict, perhaps imminent, be tween two Powers, for which it is animated by sentiments equally friendly, and the duty to uphoid, for the purpose of placing the rights of its own flag under shelter from any starck, certain principles casentis! to the security of neutrals, have, after mature reflection, convinced it that it could not, under the circumstances remain entirely silent.

By what title would the American cruiser, in the first case, have arrested Messrs. Make and Slidell! The United States have a limited with us in the treaties concluded between the two countries, that the freedom of the fige seems itself over the persons found on board, should they be enemies of one of the two parties, unless the question is of military people actually in the service of the enemy. Doubtless it will not be pretended that they could be considered as contraband of war. Tout which constitutes contraband of war is not yet, it is true, exactly settled; the limitations are not absolutely the same for all the Powers; but, in what relates to persons. Mely the same for all the Fowers; but, in wates to persons, the special stipulations who e found in the treaties concerning military ps, define plainly the character of those who do not be seized upon by beligerents; but there is ed to demonstrate that Messers. Maken and is all could not be assimilated to persons in the governments.

The Trent was not destined to a point belongh to one of the belligerents; she was carrying a neutral country her cargo and her passengers, a moreover it was in a neutral port that they we taken. If it were admissible that, under su conditions, the neutral flag does not complete cover the persons and merchandiac it carries, i immunities would be nothing more than an leword. At any moment the commerce and the nay gation of third Powers would have to suffer from their innocent and even their indirect relation with the one or the other of the belligerent Those last would no longer find themselves as hy ing only the right to exact from the product of the second of the country o ing on y the right to exact funpartiality, and to interdict partiality, and to interdict all part in acts of hostility; the a feedom of commerce and navigations which modern international law dmit as legitima's, and w back upon vexations pra-

in other spochs, no power has more earnestly pretested than the United States.

Not wishing to enterupon a more deep discussion
of the questions raised by the appure of Mesers,
Mason and Sidell, I have said enough, I bluck to
settle the point that the Calbinet at Washington
could not without striking a how at the principles
which all neutral nations are alike interested in
holding in respect nor wincest twing the attitude
of contradiction of its own course up to this time,
give its approbation to the proceedings of the commander of the Sun Jointo. In this state of things
it evidently should not, according to our views,
healtate about the determination to be taken.

Lord Lyons is already intracted to present the
demand for satisfaction which the Englan Cabinet
is under the necessity of reducing to form, and
which consists in the immediate release of the persons taken from on board the Treat-cald is smalling
explanations which may take from this act its offensive character towards the Bright flag. The Feleral Government will be inspired by a just and exaltest feeling in deferring to these requests. One
would search in van to what only for what interest, it would hazard to province, by a different attitude, a rupture wind Gr at Britain.

For ourselves, we should see in that fart a douberable complication in execut verses. a rupture with Gr at Bulah.

ourselves, we should see in that fart a deple
complication in every respect, of the dis
s with which the Catchet of Washington h

ankly to Mr. Bernald and the state of my high so side.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my high so side.

THOUVENEL

Monsieur Hesm Meneura, Minister of the Emperat Washington,

MR. SEWARD TO M. MERCHEL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 971 Six: I have submitted to the President your dis

patch.

Before receiving the paper, however, the Poesident had decided upon the disposition to be made of the subject which has caused so much anxiety in Europe. I am permitted to say that M. Thouvens has not been in error in supposing first, that the Government of the United States has not acted in any spirit of disregard of the rights or of the sensi littles of the British nation, and he is equally just in assuming that the United States would consist entity vindicate by their practice, on this occasion

the character they have so long maintained as an selve are of the most liberal principles concerning the rights of neutral State in maritime w.r.

When the French Government shall come to see at large the views of this G vernment and those of the Government of Great Britain, on the subject now in quarit in, and to compare them with the views expressed by M. Thouse is long the part of F ance it will probably be easy that, while it must be adin quant by M. Thouse islow the part of F ance it will probably pe celve that, while it must be admitted that these three Fowers are equally impressed with the rame desire for the sensitist ment of principles favorable to moutal rights, there is, at the rame time, not such an e.tre agreement concerning the application of those principles as is desirable to secure that important object.

The Government of the United S stes will be happy, if the occasion which has elitited this correspondence can be improved so as to secure a more definite syrrement upon the whole subject by all maritime Powers.

You will assure M. Thouwers that this Government appreciates as well the feasin as of his explanations, as the spill of friend-his and god will towards the United States in which they are expressed.

Present.

It is a sincere pleasure for the United States to exchange sautrences of a friendship which has its origin in sea ciations the most sacred in the history of roth countries.

I avail myself of this opportunity to relaw to you, Sir, the assurance of my light consideration, WILLIAM H SEWARD.

M. Harm Mancura, &c., &c., &c.

The Way the News is Received. From Washington

Washington, Dec. 28 —The decision of the President in the Trant affair, as announced and explained in the dispatch of Secretary Seward, has the approval of every member of the Cabi-The Intelligences, to an article, apparently

semi-official, says:

"Whatever mey be the disappointment of any at the result to which the Administration has come, we are sure that all will applicant the firmness and sincerity with which the Administration, resisting the natural tendency of publications." istration, resisting the natural tendency of public opinion in our own country, has resolved to do what it believes to be right in the premises, and it should surely give pause to all who may be di posed to challenge the propriety of the resolution, when they note that a contrary decision would leave us in opposition not only to Great Britain, but also to France."

The INTELLICENCER says, in conclusion, whatever, therefore, may be said by any in the way of expention to the extreme torais of the

way of exception to the extreme toras of the demand made by the British in the case of the

demand made by the British in the case of the Trent, it is just to admit that the case has been so adjusted by our Government as to surverve the great cause of reutral rights against the assumptions heretofore asserted by England, but now repudiated by that Power in common with France and the United States.

"The law of nations, as traditionally interpreted by our Government, has reserved a new sanction, though at the cost, it may be, of some national sensibilities waked into disproportionate activity by the temporary exaceroations of our civil feuds. The law of nations is for all time."

Feeling in Boston.

Beston, Dec. 28.—The public here received the announcement of the surronder of the rebel Commissioners, Messrs. Mason and Slitely, very philosophically, having generally anticipated such a result as the most direct means of avoiding a foreign war.

The street talk is, that Messrs. Mason and Slidell are not worth their board, either here or them here.

The surrender of Mason and Slidell was the miversal subject of conversation yesterday in all circles. At the thousand and one breakfast tables of this city, the official correspondence on the subject was read and discussed, and in the church lobbies as well as in the street, in the cars and on the ferry boats nothing was to be heard but "Mason and Slideli, Seward and Lord Lyons." Beyond the expression of a transient vexation at finding ourselves in the wrong, this settlement of the question of war with England seemed to give very general satisfaction. The triffing wound our national pride ind mediced in this repudiation of the bold ac

the extreme emancipationists. By no man, probably, was the peaceful solution of our difficulty received with such hearty satisfaction as by the veteran General Scott, whose serious apprehensions of war, received from recent contact with European ex citement, were thus happily dispelled. To General Frement, we learn, the news gave far less satisfaction. He has been strongly epposed to yielding to the demand of England, and declared that sooner than do so, he would most unhesitatingly accept the alternative of war, whether we were prepared for it or not. If we could not drive the enemy from our sea coast, we could at least abando our Atlantic cities and retreat to the Rocky Mountains, there to carry on a guerilla warfare, if need be, for generations. This sentiment is doubtless shared to a considerable extent by the extreme antislavery party ; but even they are o'sliged to concede something to the technical difficulties which are in the way of a full endorsement of the course of Commodore Wilkes in the affair of the Trent.

The influence of the first receipt of the news in the stock market is shown in the quotations of Saturday. United States stocks, state securities, everything leaped up as though a load had been suddenly taken off of the street speculators, and they had confidence once more in the continued maintenance of peace with foreign powers and the speedy crushing of the rebellion, which is henceforth to receive our undivided at-

STABBING AFFRAY GROWING OUT OF THE MASON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR.

A serious affray occurred on board one of the Jersey City ferry boats about one o'clock yesterday morning, during which an English nan, named Young, employed on board of the Cunard steamer America, was stabled. It appears that as the boat was crossing to Jersey City, the conversation turned upon the Mason-Slidell affair, and John Bull was very exultant over the fact that these two persons had been given up to the English Government. Some unknown Jonathan feeling a little tender on that point, attempted to punish the Englishman for his arrogance, and while the milling was progressing pretty briskly on both sides, a third person stabbed the Englishman, and apparently intended to kill him. The knife was a ommon pocket-knife, the small blade of which entered the head at the lower part of the ear, and just back of it, and was broken off. An attempt was made to remove the remaining piece of blade by the passengers, but without success. The injured man was then taken to Dr. Varick's residence, and upon a second at tempt the dector succeeded in removing the blade with a pair of nippers, and dressed the wound. The parties who committed the ac succeeded in making their escape.

Mr. Seward's Instructions to our Minister

in London. Precisely upon the date when the British Government issued its dispatch to Lord Lyons, demanding reparation from the American Gov ernment, Mr. Sewand forwarded a disputch t our Minister in London, in which he refers t a conversation with Lord PALMERSTON as fol

You spoke the simple fact when you told bin hat the life of this insurrection is sustained by its hopes of recognition in Great Britain and it frames. It would perish in ninety days if these opes should cease. I have never, for a moment, effected that such a recognition could take lace without producing immediately a war oween the United States and the recognizing

Secretary SEWARD subsequently refers to the Mair of the Trent; intimates that it is not our Government, and trusts that the British Government will consider the subject in

THE NEW YORK SUN

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1861.

The Event of the Day. Official intelligence of the surrender of SLI DELL and MASON is at hand, and the corres pondence on the subject, which app ars on our first page, will be found of the highest interest. The rebels were taken under English law and precedent, but they are surrendered with true American justice and magnazimity, as 1 our countrymen will not be disple sed with the contrast. If England desires peace, peace is on sured by the able, amicable, and statesmanlike

reply which her demand for reparation has received, and to which no apology has been add since the explanations are convincing that afficent was intended. If she shall still do sire war, which some assert as probable, but we not believe, it can now ensue only under the protest and armed mediation of more than one European power. Tue fairness and justice of eer cacse will be coforward secure to us the rep ot and sympathy of the civilized world.

That good frequently attains its bust growth nder avil surroundings, is likely to be examis d in the present case. But for its occurance secession advocates would have drifted the English mind into a closer intimacy with the South and increased coldness towards the Nor h. by false representations of the spirit and intentions of our Administration. To these the English government was disposed to turn an attentive ear on account of the proclamation of Secretary Seward, er joining military defences of northern cities which had been expensively in terpreted in Europe as ladicating an expected centest between our own and some one of its

governments.

But the reply will chase away all such anspicions, and the re-action which naturally fol ows great putlic excitements, will set strongly in our favor, throughout Europe, that our cause will stand better, and our prospects of early success over the robels will be largely incressed, by the occurrence. A people which gives so signal an example of moderation and fair dealing abroad, will not be lightly deemed to be oppressive and tyrathical to a large part of its population at home. The judicious ac tion of our Government will therefore fall with great weight upon the South, and not the least cause of exultation at the issue of the affair, will be the total defeat of Jerremson DAVIS' plans, founded upon his freely expressed epinion that in no case would the Lincols Government dare to surrender the rebels, in consequence of the general public opinion which use prevailed at the North against such a step.

A further just source of pride to every Ameri can will be the clear proofs which are furnished to England, that the United States, which ter people suppose to be ruled from one end to the other by mob law, and to be completely unler the awe and domination of the large military force which has recently been assembled, are, in reality, as independent of it and as well governed, as the most rigid monarchy of Europe The announcement of the surrender of these arch rebels is made in advance of their delivery, with full confidence on the part of the Administration that its decision will be sustained by the People. And the hearty and unanimous assent which a great nation gives in support of the acts of its Government, shoul convince the people of Europe that we are not less law-loving and law-abiding than themselves. Indeed, for mob fury and excitement we must turn to England herself, for nothing morrow (Tuesday) morning, which will be only partial in the United States. The beginning of th clipse will not be visible, as the shadow of th moon will shine upon the earth before sunrise, but the period of greatest obscuration will be visible. The sun rises at 7.35 and the eclipse ends 8.38 1/4. The eclipse will be visible in all the states east of the Mississippi river, and in those states ad jacent to it, except Iowa. In Wisconsin, Texas Arkansas, Missouri and Illinois, the eclipse ends before sunrise. Our readers, those of them at least, who are early risers, may be interested in this sight, the interest in which is only en hanced by the general diffusion of scientific knowge. All will do well to prepare their smoked glasses over night, in expectation of a clear sky, witness this almost ominous event on the last day of this eventful year,

Spirit of the English Press.

Ir we are to judge anything from the tone of the English papers we have just received, the olive branch of peace, which went to them by yesterday's steamer, will be received with most earty satisfaction, and the controversy we have had will, on the whole, be productive of good in securing a better understanding of our real feelings towards each other. There is, unquestionably, a party in both countries who ould, for their own purposes, embroil us in war ; but it seems likely that the consideration we have been led to give to the real meaning and magnitude of such a contest is proving to us both that we have a mutual interest in the continuance of friendly relations.

Even while they are waiting for the report e the disposition of our government toward them in England, the London STAR of the 14th inst. tells us: "The heat of passion is cooling as alm reflection supervenes upon the first angry spasm, and true patriotism is resuming the sway which was for a moment usurped by its blustering counterfeit. Every day adds to the number of thoughtful and conscientious Englishmen who openly proclaim their repudiation of the dectrine that the word which we have spoken, if it does not exhort unhesitating com pliance must instantly be followed by a blow. Still it says: "it is impossible to ignore the fac that the organs of a certain section of the Government are bint upon having us igto war," and it argues strenuously against these apostles of mischlef, telling its readers that there is a crafty purpose veiled beneath the arrogant declaration, that hesitation to comply with all our (England's) demands must be fol lowed by an instant rupture." The remarks of the STAR show that nothing was known pubicly in England of the tenor of Lord Russell' i-patches to this country, and the advocates of war were declaring them to be much morperemptory than we find them to be, in order o keep the war spirit up to fever heat. With now much success we may, perhaps, judge from the TIMES, which tells us that the reports of the agricultural meetings show the way in which the English country gentlemen regard the prospect of a war with America. "They don't like it a bit. They have lest their early relish for critical truggles, and costly though glorious victories They know we have nothing-not an acre, no building, not a ship, not twenty shillings, haul of ecd, to gain from the Americans; and they have no wish to humble a nation which ir numbling itself with all the arder of a professor dagellant. They don't care for glory; at least, they don't think it worth either much bloxished or a high income tax." In leed, at these meeting the Times says, "except a hasty word from a re verend gentleman present, indicating a too great adiness to cut our American connexion, there was hardly a word said that might not have been said by a friend of peace, and a good citia friendly temper, while it may expect the best | Washington. And, "such," it addr, "are fair

that class of men who do not merely sit at home, criticise, and complain, as respectable men are said to do at New York, but are in the front

of public life, and really govern England." The other London journals contain similar indications of the change in the popular feeling of England, following the first excitement.

The City Again Plundered. Our law-abiding citizens will be deeply woused to learn that a corrupt Common Counii confirmed, on Saturday evening, the infamous enactment of a corrupt Legislature, and gave gratis to speculators a franchise which should have brought more than a million of dolare to our heavily burthoned city.

Such is the fact, and reference to the de ails acother column, will also show that the rightful boon of a reduction of fare from five to bree cents, and even a tax of one cent per passenger, for ci y needs, were scorefully sournd by the conspirators. Such high handed measures will progress for a while, without aterference, but an end must come ere many years and that end may be through a citin's Virtance Committee, and sammary jue-

The Opening of Madagascar

While we are too busy with our war to consen ourselves with foreign matters, a great bange is going on in the African island of Madagarcar, which the advent of a new king, BADAMA II, has thrown open to the Europeans who are hastening to take advantage of the extraordinary privileges granted them. The aland has hitherto been closed to strangers, and the capital, regarded as a sacred city, was only isited at rare intervals by Europeans, but new foreigners have perfect liberty to establish bemselves where they please, and commercial iberty is granted to all. This change of policy has induced many English planters to establish hemselves in Madagascar, where the king has made large concessions of land, and the future prospects of the island are so satisfactory that he French planters of the Mauritius already think of sending to it part of the emigrants destined for their colony. RADAMA is also making great reforms for his own people, and ontrary to what might have been expected, encounters no opposition. He has already given encouragement to education and the useful arts, and has abolished the penalty of death. The promises made by him will be kept, since long refore his accession to the throne his excellent entiments were known and esteemed.

For this change in the policy of Madagascar we are largely indebted to two Frenchmen, M. M. LABORDE and LAMBERT, who have induced the King to make the island a free kingdom and sesure to it all the advantages of modern civilination, by which foreigners would be the first to rofit. The opening of this kingdom is scarcey second in importance to the unsealing of Japan, and, considering the more substant a value of the concessions made to foreigners, it

night even be placed before that. The history of the past relations of Madagas car to the civilized world, is singularly like that of Japan in many respects. There, as in Japan Christians with their religion, at one time favored, have at another been subjected to the most bitter and relentless persecution, until scarce a foothold was left for them in the islaud; and any favor shown to them or their religion, on the part of its inhabitants, was cruelly punished as treason of the worst kind. But the cross is again in the ascendant, thanks to the enlightened policy of King RADAMA II, this magnificent island kingdom of the East is brought in contact, as never before, with the western

world. A new field is thus opened to enter-Net only to the commercial world is this in-troduction to Madagascar interesting, but to the scientific man and the naturalist, this new country offers a field such as has not been opened since Captain Cook's discoveries. There exists in its forest and inland lakes animals which may create a greater sensation wher discovered, than even the gorilla, and already are there in the British Museum, and the Museum at Berlin, the cast of egg; as large, or larger, than the human head, the originals of which, taken from the bank of a Madagascar river, are now in a museum in Paris; indeed, some sanguine naturalists hope yet to discover in the the original roc of the "Arabian Nights." An entire erder of animals, the lemurs, are only found in Madagascar, one wariery of which, the aye aye, is actually a monkey beaver. The vegetable preductions are marvellous in their beauty. The dyes, gums, and medicinal plants are of great value and variety, while the unworked mineral treasures are immense.

Our Washington Correspondence

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861. It seems that the rebels, in their newspaper and telegraphic dispatches from Richmond, admit frankly that they were signally beaten at Drainsville. As this is the first time that they have admitted that they were beaten anywhere along the Potomac line it is undoubtedly true that they were very badly whipped. The Go vernment regards this affair as one of the noe important connected with the war, since its cutbreak. It is the first time, since Bull Run, that our troops near Washington have showed that they were able to meet the rebels in a fair stand-up fight, and beat them. The rebels admit the battle lasted for several hours, and that they "retired" from the field. One of our most important Generals remarked, a day or two since: "It is the turning point of the war. The battle, in its dimensions, to be sure, was a small one, but in its results it will prove of incalculable value to the government. In the first place, our men fought long and well. It was no runaway affair on either side. The troops have found out, some of them at least, that they can beat back the rebels who fight under Johnston and Beauregard. Henceforth we shall see no panics or defeats on the Poty-

Gen. McClellan has very frankly given hi opinion that the Drainsville affair was an important advantage, and he as well as the Presi dent, awaited the rabel accounts of it that they might learn something of the extent of the disaster to the rebel troops. Mr. Chase says that a great battle in Kentucky, Missouri, or near Washington, within ten days, is worth five hundred millions to the Treasury, and he is doubtless right, especially if the danger of a soreign war can be honorably avoided. The effect of a decided Federal triumph just now, would be prodigious upon Congress, and especially upon the money-lenders.

The short session of the Senate yesterday, was duly improved by Senator Hale to make a furious war speech. Some people here say that it was prompted by hostility to the Aministration. Whether this be so or not, the style of the speech does not meet with general favor here. Mr. Sumner's speech is interpreted by some as hinting strongly to wards French mediation though there is strong evidence of the insincerity of Louis Napoleon in his course towards us.

The fire at the Government stables less sicked. lent, awaited the rabel accounts of it that they

The fire at the Government stables last night was a frightful ore, and the scene was mes-sickening in its details. So far as the general ffect was concerned, it was a magnificent spec-acle. The night was as dark as pitch, and he flames from the burning hay rose in terrific sheets to a great height. An immense crowd of people was present, and numbers of distinguished men were attracted by it. The President and his family stood for a long time on the southers revise of the Execuor time on the southern portice of the Execu-e mansion, watching the progress of the fire-te wretched horses, tied to the racks, were been said by a friend of peace, and a good citi-zen of the United States in the Congress at Washington. And, "such," it adds, "are fair samples of the talk one may hear everwhere in

origin of the fire is not certainly known, but it is generally believed that the secseionists of Washington bad comething to do with it. I need hardly say that Congressman Ely was last night, the lion of our city. As the "latest arrival from Richmond," he was pursued by all the public men and news-mongers. Yet he says very little about Richmond and the Rebel Government. His views have been evidently somewhat medified by his long confinement in a Richmand prisec. He is not so confident of squelching the rebellion as he was last summer, jost before his capture at Bull Run. He has apparently suffered but little, physically, during his long imprisonment, at he looks as well as ever. He never was a hale, hearty looking man, but ever since he was elevated to Congress, a thin faced, car'avarous looking man. He is as short as he is thin, and is not a fice appearant physically speaking, of the American Congress. Mr. kly is very urgent in his endeavors to institute measures for an exchange of prisoners between the rebest and our Government. He represents the condition of the Union prisoners at the South to be wretched in the extreme, and that they are all heart-sick with hops deformed.

The Government still holds back in the busi-The Government still holds back in the business of exchanging prisoners. The trouble is in making any agreement with the rebelation of the exchange. The J ff. Davis Government is very obstinate, and demands to be rec gnized as a Government. Our Government will not consent to this. The feeling in Congress is very strongly in favor of an exchange.

THE LATEST NEWS.

News from the South

News from the Seath.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 27.—A flag of truce went this morning to Crancy I-land.

Considerable excitement prevails at Yorkteen, Va., in anticipation of an attack. All the sick were removed on the 21st, by order of General Magruder.

The publication of the Norf.lk Day Book was suspended yesterday, for the want of a supply of paper. A copy of today's issue was brought down by the flag of truce.

The Day Book learns that General Scott had arrived in New York; that he left Eogland at trived in New York; that he left Eogland at he request of the Eoglish authorities, and that hey were about to declare war against the Uni-

they were about to declars war against the Cut-ted States.

A di patch da'ed Nashville, the 25th, says that Tum Crittenden, with 12,000 men, was within forty miles of Hopkinaville, and would advance upon that place at three points. The rights citizens there are sending their

southern rights citizens there are sending their ismilies and stock to the South.

The banking house, a branch of the Northern Back of Kentucky, at Glargow, was taken pesse sion of by the rebels on the 21th. Only \$7,000 in Kentucky bills were found.

John G. Davis, a member of the Union Congress from the Seventh district of Indiana has arrived at Hopkinsville, on his way to Richmond but for what purpose it is not stated. arrived at Hopkinsville, on his way to ked-mond, but fr what purpess it is not stated.

A force of not less than sixty thousand men, the advance of Gen. Buell's Union army, has crossed Green river, and is within five miles of General Hindman's advance. Great prepara-tions have been made for the defence of Bowl-ing Green, which show a terrible conflict to be mpending.

LATER FROM THE SOUTH. Fortress Monroe, Dec 28, via Baltimore, Dec. 29.—A flag of true brought four passengers from N rfolk this af erneon.

The following news is in the Richmond

Intelligence from Bowling Green states that appeararces do not indicate an engagement, al-though unforescen circumstances might precipi-tate a fight within eight or ten days. tate a fight within eight or ten days.

Charleston, Dec. 27.—The Charleston Counting of this morning, states that some Yankse gunboats exchanged a few shots with the Cole

gunboats exchanged a few shots with the Cole I land battery yesterday.

Dispatch as received from Charleston state that a Fed ral fleet of twelve gunboats had passed up to White Point, an North Edisto, and made demonstrations on Gen. Evan's forces. Reinforcements were sent to Gen. Evans and a battle was expected.

Demonstrations had sleepen made at other points. The North Carrlina batteries disabled a few Federal gunboats on Tuesday last. Five Federal steemers anchored off Cole Island last right, and a battle was expected every hour.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 27.—It is reported here that the steamer Gladiator had entered a Contact and steamer Gladiator and s that city, holding a commission in the army of the Potomac, had committed suicide by shoot-ing himself through the head.

From Missouri.

Prim Missouri.

Palmyra, Mo., Dec. 29.—Yesterday General
Prentiss wich 450 men encountered and dispersed
ed 900 rebels, under Colonel Dorsey, at Mount
Sion, Beone county, killing and wounding 150,
and capturing 35 prisoners, 95 horses and 105
guns. Our loss was only 3 killed and 4 wounded.

The rebels burned another train on the North Missouri railroad, yesterday, and they say that they intend to to destroy all the cars on the road, so to prevent its being used.

Increased Good Order at Washington. Washington, Dec. 28th.—Within the past the drinking houses than heretofore, the orders being more stric ly enforced in the matter of granting passes.

An improvement has also been made in the military street police, and the recent introduc-tion of mounted guards afford a remedy against unnecessarily fast driving.

Contraband Question.

Contraband Question.

St Louis, Mo. Dec. 28.—The legal condition of the negroes discharged yesterday, by order of the Provest Mashal is in no wise changed. They are only freed from confinement and sale on the presumption that they are slaves. Gen. Halleck says that this order will not debar any one from enforcing his legal rights to the services of these negroes. Such rights, if any exist, can be enforced through the loyal civil tribunals of the state, whose mandates will always be duly respected by the military authori ies of this d-partment. Military officers cannot decide upon the rights of property or claims to service, except so far as may be authorized by the laws of war or acts of Congress. When not so authorized they will avoid all interference with such questions.

Slaver Cases in Boston. Boston, Dec 28.—Appleton Oaksmith, of New York, au alleged accomplice of Skinner, who was recently convicted of fitting out the ship Margaret Scott, at New Bodford, for a slaver, was before Judge Sprague, of the United States Circuit Court today, charged with such complicity. He pleaded not guilty and was reslaver, was before Judge Sprague, of the United States Circuit Court today, charged with such complicity. He pleaded not guilty, and was required to give bail in the sum of five thousand dollars to appear for trial in March. Oaksmith was recently lodged in Fort Lafayette, charged with fitting out the slaver Augusta, and a week since was transported to Fort Warren.

The yacht Wild Pidgeon, at this port, has been seized, on suspicion of being fitted out a slaver. It is probable that she will be released on the owners giving bonds not to engage in on the owners giving bonds not to engage the slave trade.

Later From Port Royal.—Arrival of the Steamer Empire City. The Empire City, from Beaufort, Dec. 24th, and Port Royal 25th, arrived at the city, yes-

terday morning.
The E. C. discharged her carge at Beaufort. The E. C. discharged her carge at Beaufort, and is, without doubt, the largest vessel ever seen at that place. When coming out of Port Royal, she came through the South-east channel, which has recently been buoyed out, and found not less than thirty feet water in any part.

Notting of importance had transpired at Port Royal since the sailing of the Baltic.

The 79th Ragiment had made a reconnoisance about 15 miles from Beaufort, on Dec. 20th, and captured six rebels at a place called

and captured six rebels at a place called At Tybee I land the troops were still engaged ng entrenchments while Fort kept up a continual fire on the island, but had

kept up a continual fire on the island, but had done no damage.

The E. C. brings a large mail from Port Royal.

Os the 231 a rebel boat came down in Warsaw channel from Savannah, to reconnecte, as was supposed, to see if the way was "fair for the English steamer Fingal, (which ran the blockade a short tine since, and is now loaded with cotton) to come out. On being chased by one of our gun boats they ran their boat ashore. one of our gun boats they ran their boat ashors and the crew took to the woods. Our people caught two of them, who are now on board the Wabash. The E. C. brings home the officers and crews

of the stone fleet. How to Get Autographs.

A Paris correspondent of one of the London papers tells this curious story: A considerable sale of autographs has lately attracted to the Rue des Bon Enfants a number

of those who feel an interest in deciphering the characters of celebrated persons from the

handwriting, as well as from their we ks. These autographs were collected by an individual of the oddest dress and manners, who from 1813 to 1859 made use of the most varied devices to accumulate the contents of the catalogue compiled by M. Laverdet. One of the methods he adopted was to send to may famous persons, a specimen of whose handwriting he wanted to possess, the following:

"I am twenty years old, a violinist at a certain ball from of inferior class. I have lost the woman I adored; I have sought reckledly to distract my grief for her in the lowest dissipations, but am no longer able to resist the misery

distract my grief for her in the lowest dissipations, but am no longer able to resist the misery
that overwhelms me, when she persists in
keeping her place in my recollection. I do not
believe in G.d., and am about killing mys-lf;
but before I throw myself into the arms of Nothing, I address myself to you, measieur, the
object of my constant admiration, to demand
in the shape of advice your aid and succer, and
if you do not reply, I know well what I will do
with myself.

Jules Janin, Felicien David, Pierre Dupon,

b myself.'
Jules Janin, Felicien David, Pierre Dopon*, Reber, Sivori, Henri Reber, P. J. Proudhon, Delphine, Girardin, Reybaud and G. Sind, in natered to the supposed sufferer the consola-tion he desired, and gave him the advice he a ked.

non he desired, and gave him the advice he a ked.

"George Sand wro'e with greater brevity than the others, 'Life is a great school for entering a great battl-field, in which we strange for a great prize, the right to win which only belongs to man. All I can therefore say is, to be a man, and rise above the cowardly feelings that harass you. Jules Janin said, in substance, the same thing, but stretched it out into an epistle of three or four closely-written fool-cap pages, in which he gives, as an example of hew a man in different circumstances should act, a ske ch of bis own life. He sletter begins thus:

""A man at 20 is not made to dream. He is the ch of bis own life. He letter begins thus:

"A man at 20 is not made to dream. He is mar et oact. It is pleasant no doubt to fall into a reverie when gazing on the Champs de Mars; tut to hope is better; and to hope is impossible if we do not work. It is by assiduous labor that an art alone can be mastered, and it is only by an equal amount of pains and a streng hening act of the will that we write, play the violin or paint a head better today than we did yesterday, and so on to the apopie of our existence. I who write to you was, in my day, as unhappy as you this moment are."

CITY NEWS.

Extra Session of the Common Conneil,

The "Grid-Iron" Railroad Bill rushed through both Boards of the City Government.

Great Excitement in the City Hall.

An extra session of the Common Council was held on Saturday evening, to push through the "Gridiron" Railroad bill. A petition was presented by a Mr. J. Tacker, asking permission to lay the city railroad tracks mentioned in this famous bid, and a resolution to grant the petition drew forth quite a spirited contest. Mr. Orton opposed it on the grounds that it was giving away a city fratchise, for which equally respectible parties were willing to pay a million dollars, an , at the same time, charge a fare of three instead of five coats. Mr. Barney was in favor of granting the petition. Mr. Lent op-

three instead of five cents. Mr. Barney was in favor of granting the petition. Mr. Lont opposed the resolution for much the same reasons as those of Mr. Orton, and moved its reference to the Committee on Railrowls.

Mr. Sevemeon was in favor of the resolution on a general principle that railroads were good things to have in quantities, instead of allowing them to be monopolized, but he wanted information as to whether the car licences could be rabed on this road in future. The motion to refer was lost by a vote of 10 ayes, 13 noes.

Mr. Lent offered an amendment fixing the fare at three cents. Mr. Pinckney said, the pretence that the road was to benefit up town citizens at three certs. Mr. Pinckney said, the presence that the road was to benefit up town citizens was false. It would benefit no one except those interested in it as stockholders, or otherwise. The Chair stopped the gen!- man, to assure him that no aspersions on the motives of any member of the Bard voting on the question should be sllowed. The motion was lost by a vote of 10 affirmative and 13 in the negative. Councilman Heart then moved the previous question.

ber of the Bard voting on the question should be allowed. The motion was lost by a vote of 10 affirmative and 13 in the negative. Councilman Hogan then moved the previous question. A motion to adjourn was made and lost, by 9 affirmative, 14 negative.

Mr. Hogan withdrew his motion. Mr. Keech moved to strike out a portion relative to the appropriation, of any Mr. S evenson couldn't see any becessity for their doing so. Mr. Keech said there might be no their doing so. Mr. Keech said there might be no the part of the directors of this company to do so, and as far as their resolutions were concerned, they might take the whole Central Park for a depot. This motion was also lost by a vote of 9 to 14. Mr. Lent moved that the subject be laid over and printed in the minutes of the Board. Lost, 10 affirmative, 13 negative. Mr. Pinckney offered an amendment, to charge one cent from the railroad corporation for each passenger carried in their cars. This also was lost by the same vote of 10 affirmative, and 13 negative. Motions to adjourn, calls for reading of

y the same vote of 10 affirmative, and 13 nega-ve. Motions to adjourn, calls for reading of and lost by the same negative majority of five, thus prolonging

same negative majority of five, thus prolonging the contest for some time.

Mr. Hogan called the questin previous, which was carried by 12 affirmative and 9 negative. Councilmen Orton and Pinckney offered pro-tests against the action of the chair, which the tests against the action of the chair, which the chair refused to a low the clerk to accept. The vote on the resolutions was then taken. Councilman Orton opposed it, as in direct opposition to section 41 of the amended charter, which provides for the sale of all city franchises. The petition was granted by a vote of 13 affirmative and 10 negative, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hogan, Shannon, Miller, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Hazelton, Stevenson, Long, Curnen, Brice, Brandon—13

Negative—Councilmen Hall, Long, Saich

ton, Stevenson, Long, Curnen, Brice, Brandon—13

Negative—Councilmen Hall, Jones, Smith, Lent, Keech, Orton, Cleveland, Ortiwell, Pinkney and Trotter—10.

The Fort Gansevoort job was next taken up. Mr. Hogan offered a preamble and resolutions calling on the Corporation Counsel for information relative to the injunction served on members of the Common Council to prevent them acting on this subject. Mr. Hogan also presented an affidavit signed by J. B. Taylor, the owner of the Fort Gansevoort property, setting forth that he never attempted by the offer or promise of money, or by other inducements, to influence the vote of Alderman Dayton. Mr. Hogan was very anxious to have this affidavit attached to the preamble and resolutions to be sent to the Corporation Counsel, for what object with the corporation counsel counsel counsel. attached to the preamble and resolutions to be sent to the Corporation Counsel, for what object did not very clearly appear. Such a use of the document was strongly opposed by other members of the Board, who couldn't see the propriety of calling the affidavit a perition, which the chair persisted in terming it, or in fact of its ever coming before the Board. Much "chaffing" ensued. This disposition of the document, affidavit or petition, whichever it was, was not allowed, and then Mr. Hogan moved that it be placed on file.

A motion to adjourn was lost, and then the A motion to adjourn was 198t, and then the document was filed, and the resolutions of Mr. Hegan, calling on the Corporation Counsel for it formation as to the validity of the injunction, was adopted. On motion of Councilman Octon, there was amounted as a joint of these was amounted as a joint of the country of these was amounted as a joint of the country of these was amounted as a joint of the country of a committee of three was appointed as a joint committee, with a like number of Aldermen, to committee, with a like number of Aldermen, to investigate the subject of the alleged attempted correption of Ald Dayton. The Times and World reaspapers were made corporation papers, notwi histanding the veto of the Mayor in relation to the latter. Adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met on Saturday evening, to receive from the other Board and perfect the great railroad swindle. The expected receipt of the bill from the other Board took the constant at bill from the other Board took the constant attention of the members, who were continually watching the door, awaiting the entrance of the messenger with copy of the bill from the Board of Councilmen, with much anxiety. Meanwhile the 'following appropriations were made: \$500 each to the Presidents of the two Boards for their services as Health Commissioners; \$2,000 to provide a drillroom for the 37th Regt.; \$250 for safes for the City Inspector's Department; \$250 to the reader of the Board for extra services; \$775 for engrossing and framing a series of to the reader of the Board for extra services \$775 for engrossing and framing a series of complimentary resolutions to Mr. Peck, President of the last Board.

The reilroad bill, commonly known as the "Gridings".

The reitroad bill, commonly known as the "Gridiron," was brought in from the other Board. Aldermen Froment, Dayton, and Bagley, entered written protests against its being acted upon that evening. Fresident Genet moved the su pension of Rule 12, which prevented them from taking action on the bill that evening. The rule was repeated, the paper read, and concurred in, and the grant was then and concurred in, and the grant was then affirmed by a vote of ten to six. Ayes—Smith, Henry. Brady, Tuomey, Cornell, Frear, Allen, Platt, Failey ard Geuet. Nays—Barry, Bagley, Russell, Davton, Boole and Froment.

Adjourned to Monday.

Fires, Inquests, Accidents, &c.

FIRE IN CHERRY ST.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a fire was discovered breaking out on

the third ficer of the buildings owned and occpied by the Judé Sperm and L'assed Oil Oi 1 any, No. 512 Cherry street. The fire ord nated near the stones used in crashing the l seed, and is supposed to have been caused spontaneous combustion. The firemen w quickly on hand, and it was supposed ext guished the flames, and were on the point going home, when the flames broke out any Owing to the floors being saturated with the flames gained rapid headway, and it v nearly two hours before the fire was put of The buildings in which the fire originated are brick, four stories in height, with a frontage about 250 feet. The third and fourth floors the west end of the building were burr through, and dameging them to the extent \$10,000. There was but little stock on the flo and the damage to stock is not over \$10,0. The losses are fully covered by insurance in veral city companies. The new Harbor Poistemen arrived at the foot of Grand st. shor after the fire broke out, and prepared to to work. They have a doukey engine on boa wi ha capacity nearly dou'le that of the larg recam fire or give. At the request of severality or the best remained for a long tine as it was feared some of the ships and steam in the violaity might take fire.

Fire in South Streeke.—A fire broke out 5 o'click, on Saturgay afternoors, in the street of the ships and steam in the violaity might take fire.

FIRE IN SOUTH STREET, -A fire broke out 5 o'clock, on Saturosy aftersoon, in the si chardlery of Joseph McMurray No. 69 Sec arrect. The fire originated in the cellar, and supposed to be accidental. The stock and bui-ing were damaged about \$500; insured.

ing were damaged about \$500; insured.

FIRE IN FAST TWELFTH STREET.—Bits \$9 and 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a force out in the premises of John H. Harton, toy boat manufacturer. No. 51 East 12 street. The premises were damaged to the etent of \$300; insured. The fire was caused a leakage in the gas pipe.

FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET.—The grocestore of J. H. Hild-brande, No. 369 Greenwattreet, took fire about 1 o'cleck, on Saturd morning. A loss of about \$200 was sustain before the flames were extinguished. The it was caused by a store-pipe coming in cent with the wood work.

CHILD MURDER.—The body of a mail child.

CHILD MURDER. -The body of a mail chi CHILD MURDER.—The body of a mail chi about eight months old, was found on Satura afternoon. In the water under the Hamil-Avenue Ferry Bridge. The body was war but life was extinct, thus exhibiting the fithat the child had but a few minutes before thrown or had fallen into the water. I believed that a woman who a short time beford that a woman who a short time beford been seen to enter the fewale department the ferry house with a child in her arms, I thrown the infant from the water closet into

thrown the infant from the water closet into deck. Search was made for her, but no to of her whereabouts could be obtained.

The body of the infant was taken to Belle If spital, where a port-mortem exeminat showed that death was caused by drown The child had on a white muslin dress, trims The child had on a white musin dress, trim with lace, two finnel petticon's, mixed wo stockings, etc., and was enveloped in a plaid ahawl. It was fine-looking, and appet to be perfectly heal hy. Coroner Jackman hold an inquest upon the body today, and quests that any person who saw a woman at the ferry house, at or near 3 o'clock, on Sa'day aftertoon, having a child with her, with the child with her with the child with the child with her with the child with

present. FATAL ACCIDENTS .- Coroner Schirmer an it quest vesteraby at the N. Y. Hospital, the body of John Wilson, a stevedore, who from injuries received a few days ago, by fai into the hold of the ship Lucy and Harrist, lat Pier 20, E. R. Deceased was a native of land, 29 years of age.

Coroner Gamble held an inquest at No.

West 47th street, upon the body of Joseph mar, a child, 16 months old, who was fa-burned by falling into a pan of burning coal Coroner Jackman held an inquest at No Pearl street, upon the body of Catherine V a child, 3 years old, who deal from burns reed by its clothes taking fire from some p which it was lighting at a stove.

A boy named John Gilbert, while boiling on Saturd y afternoon, in 11th avenue, new street, was seriously burned by the overfly of the pot. The police conveyed him to h

Police Intelligence, &c.

THE LATE AFFRAY IN GREENWICH ST THE LATE AFFRAY IN GREENWICH ST—DEATH OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.—John ton, who was beaten and stabbed on Christinght during a row which occurred on the ner of Greenwich and Kong streets, died on urday at his residence, No. 151 Hammon Coroner Jackman was notified, and yest held an inquest upon the body at the 23th Morton, the deceased, John Cole, Jerc Fay and Wade Fielder, while intexies there got into a fight together, one of them ing jostled one of the others in passing, after knocking down Morton, plunged a clary knife into his side, and Fay had his fractured by a blow from a slung shot or knuckle. The police rushed to the spot, arrested Cole, Fay and Fielder, and convented to the prisoners were helded as a stated.

stated.

The prisoners were taken to the stated.

The prisoners were taken to the stated.

The prisoners were taken to the stated to the pair of steel knuckles. When interrogate the Coroner, he stated that he was drunk a time, and had no recollection of what had curred. He is a native of New Jersey, 45-of age, and is a dealer in kindling wood. Coroner's jury rendered a verdict, "That Morton came to his death by a stab infliction of the vertical color of the

Further News, see Third Pag 0 WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES

508 BROADWAY. 836, GENERAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills will

any Ague—Only rub the Ointment into the night and morning, and take 10 Pills nightly. Cheer for the Soldier!

Cheer for the SeMier:

The undersigned, a Committee of the "New Y. Cheer that Allance," are now engaged in committee of the the that the "Anny Ald Association," of We ington, D.C., in an effort to cheer the lonely he of the soldier by sonding to the Camps, Forts: Hespitals, at the sent of war, the various Wee Religious Journals of the city.

Through the pstristism of the publishers, the papers are obtained at cod: the work of preparthern for delivery being performed gratuitously them for delivery being performed gratuitously. them for delivery being performed gratuiously members of the Alliance.

It is believed that thus giving the soldier ent

It is believed that thus giving the soldier ent tainment, information, and inspiration, is a work humanity; must go far toward preserving c army from demoralization.

A vast array of letters represent our packages "halled with enthusiasm," and "most beneficient their effects!" heir effects;"
In addition to the above work, we are sendidg a
"Army Hymn Book," published by us, gratis

every regiment.

We are happy to say that many in this city, a sewhere, have aided us.

Further contributions to carry on this work solicited. The Rev. Charles, C. Goss, Universe 1.

Building, Washington Square, N. Y., will recei any communication on this subject.

W. W. HOWE,

J. B. KETCHAM,

Committee

The following gentlemen unite in indorsing U

J. B. KEICHAM.

The following gentlemen unite in indorsing to work of the above Committee, viz.:

WM. E. DODGE, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, I PETER COOPER, W. CULLEN BRYAN M. W. CUL'IS NOYES, FRED. V. RUSHTON, ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. A. 424 6

SOCIETE NOTICES.

A O. H, Long Island-The Officers and In A O. H. Long Island—The Charles of this society are requested to be manned in a tendance at headquarters, Tammany Hall, corner York and Pearl street of Brooklyn to pay the last tribute of respect to ou deceased brother mubes. THOMAS CONNORS, c. 10 deceased brother mubes. Thomas Tendance 10 deceased brother are respectfull. Brooklyn, to psy the last tribute of respect to ou deceased brother member. THOMAS CONNORS, o No. 8. Our New York brethren are respectfull invited to attend the finneral on Tuesday, Dec. 31st at 1 o'clock P. M. Members will wear their badges PHILIF CLARE, G. P. MICHAEL DAILY, G. S.

A. O. H., Long Island-A meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at headquarters.

Tammoany Hall, cor York and Poarl at, Brooklyn on this Monday evening, Dec 30, at 7% o'clock—All members of the Board will be punctual in at tendence as business of the utmost importance will come before the Board, PHELIX PETERSON, C. D., MICHAEL DALY, G. S. 115

Every Monday evening, at the Howard Mission, 26 New Bowery, for early Grville Goer's Olive Branch Lodge of Good Samaritans has public Temperance Meeting, with singing by

A P. A .- The members of Diamond Lodge

No. 53 are requested to meet at their lodge room, this day, at 2 o'clock p m, to attend the funeral of their late brother, ALEXANDER M, REILLY, from the residence of his parents, 40 Carroll st, South Brocklyn. Members of the order generally are invited. R, DARLING, R, S.